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Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 39.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Delective Eye Sight.



Does not mean disease of the eye. Healthy eyes often give trouble in reading, sewing or other uses.

PROPER CLASSES AID THE EYES TO SEE WITHOUT FATIGUE

If you have any suspicion of any defect in your eyes, visit our Optical Parlor.

—EYES EXAMINED FREE—

If glasses are found necessary, we grind them in the premises to exactly suit your eyes.

Challoner & Mitchell
OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS.



Hudson's Bay Co., Distributing Agents.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

Fresh Cove Oysters

10c Tin

Dixi H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

... "Melrose" Bath Tub Enamel.

TWO SIZES: 35c. AND .65c.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street.

Clover Hay for Cows

We have just received a boat load of the same.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St., Tel. 413.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Abilene, Kan., Sept. 29.—George Jones, a soldier of the Ninth United States Cavalry, was captured near here to-day. He is charged with murdering a soldier of Manila and killing his guard in San Francisco at the time of his escape. He was working with a threshing crew near here. He was killed by his crew.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 29.—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada began its sessions here this morning in the Cambridge

CLOSING DAY OF THE EXHIBITION

CROWDS MOVING TO THE FAIR GROUNDS

Expected That This Afternoon's Attendance Will Smash All Records—Financial Outlook Bright.

The receipts at the exhibition up to last night exceeded the total for the whole five days last year by a substantial margin. At this rate the promoters should have the gratifying privilege of contemplating a surplus as another big crowd is assured. The attendance yesterday was less than that on Thursday, but it was very satisfactory notwithstanding being between four and five thousand. The receipts amounted to about \$1,700.

The programme for this afternoon is similar in detail to that of yesterday. This evening there will be the finals in the tug-of-war, a continuation of the miners' drilling competition in the boxing pavilion, the aerial bicycle feat by the Brentons, and other attractions. Then there will be the tombola, for which a splendid lot of prizes have been furnished by local merchants on the solicitation of the committee having this feature in hand.

By the time this paper reaches the street the sham battle, doubtless, will be over, but the knowledge that it was to

judges to whom was delegated the delicate task of selecting the winners. There were four prizes available. One was a case of condensed milk presented by the Pure Condensed Milk Company through Messrs. Martin & Robertson, for the best boy baby under twelve months; another was a case of condensed milk presented by the British Condensed Milk Co., through Messrs. Shilleres & Macaulay, for the best girl baby, while the same firm offered a case of milk for the best baby in the show, boy or girl. The St. Charles Cream Company, through Shilleres & Macaulay, offered a case of condensed milk.

The gentlemen who heroically agreed to officiate as judges were Thornton Feil, Anson Hebberton and Herbert Cuthbert. When they reached the scene of the show there were a dozen or fourteen cherubs of all sizes, complexions and ages, that is, under twelve months, awaiting them. There were blonde darlings and brunette angels, and some who were neither blonde nor brunette. There were fat babies, lean babies and babies neither fat nor lean. As the judges faced this formidable array their hearts momentarily failed them, but they plucked up courage and shoulder to shoulder confronted the inevitable. But it was a terribly hard duty that was theirs to perform, and it is not surprising that they meditated and consulted long and profoundly before making the award. One of the competitors resented the close inspection to which he was subjected, for he exploded his balloon in the face of one of the judges, who drew back in startled amazement. Ultimately the judges gave their decision as follows:

Finest boy under twelve months, Edward Fleming, son of Mrs. Fleming, of Cowichan.

Finest girl baby under twelve months, Kathleen May Thomas, daughter of Mrs. Thomas, of Esquimalt.

Finest baby in the show, either boy or girl, Edward Fleming.



A. B. C. CHALLENGE CUP.

This was presented this Saturday for the second successive time at the recent exhibition tournament of the Victoria Amateur Boxing Club by its president, Rev. W. W. Bolton. The latter explained that Mr. Desterley had the cup in 1902 and had stood prepared to defend it against any challenger this year. Nobody, however, had entered, and therefore the trophy became the property of its present holder "for good."

The cup was offered by the association to be competed for by any bona fide amateur under the heavyweight class. When first put up in 1902, it was won by A. Jeffs. The trophy was presented the Victoria association by the American Brewing Company, St. Louis, Mo., through their local agents, Turner, Beeton & Co.

start at half-past twelve filled the tram cars to overflowing during the latter part of the morning. An exceptionally good programme of horse races will be carried out this afternoon, which is as follows:

Race No. 10—Purse, \$450. Flyer for all, trotting and pacing; three in five.

Race No. 11—Gentlemen's driving race, Purse \$100 and cup. To be driven, \$50, \$30 and \$20; trotting and pacing, best two in three. Horses must be owned three months in province prior to race and have no record; owner's amateur to drive.

Race No. 12—Pony race, Purse, \$75. Running 3½ miles, for ponies 14.2 hands and under.

Race No. 13—Tourists' Purse, selling, \$200; ½-mile; down to \$200; 2 lbs. off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race.

Race No. 14—Consolation race, Purse, \$150. Race for horses starting, but not winning first or second money at the meeting; six furlongs; entry free; 10 lbs. below scale.

THE BABY CONTEST.

One of the Most Exciting Events of the Exhibition.

What some must have regarded as the big feature of the fair took place in the main building at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was not an attraction that could be witnessed on any of the previous days, it was not a competition in which physical strength and stamina played an active part, nor an entertainment in which vocal or eloquence talent was demonstrated. It was the "boy" show, and there was a royal collection of infant beauties, decked out in their Sunday best and ready to turn their heads of appealing glances on the

finest twins, children of Mrs. R. W. Short, of 23 Princess Avenue.

One of the judges, who by the way did not wish to be questioned too closely, a Times representative this morning, that Edward Fleming, the top liner, was a "dandy." He was just about as perfect as it was possible to get.

INDIANS KILLED MEXICANS.

Attacked Camp of Gum Gatherers in South Mexico—Hospital Burned, Three Patients Perished.

New York, Sept. 30.—Advices received by mail from a correspondent of the Herald at Belize, British Honduras, says:

In the recent attack by Indians on the camp of chewing gum gatherers in South Mexico, 17 persons were killed, 18 wounded and 37 more, either murdered or carried into captivity.

The force of Indians consisted of about 300, and was led by a renegade from the National Guards of Yucatan. The Indians first attacked a camp at Quintana Roo, where they killed three women and two men and wounded three more men. At another camp they killed two men and two women and wounded three men.

In Chonchoncho the hospital, commercial warehouses and office were burned. Three patients perished. Attacks also were made on several other camps, resulting in several deaths.

Guy Hawkins, a farm hand from Nova Scotia, working on a farm of A. E. Ewen, near Caribou, N. W. T., fell into the cylinder of the thresher on Friday last and lost one leg, and the other was badly crushed.



HONORED GUESTS AT VICTORIA'S BIG FAIR.

JAPS POURING ACROSS THE TAISSE

CHINESE BANDITS WITH THE MIKADO'S TROOPS

A Number of Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyers Ordered to Join the Baltic Fleet.

(Associated Press)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—Gen. Sakhnenoff reports that the Japanese are still pouring across the Taisse river at Benishu, 30 miles northeast of Liao Yang. He adds that numbers of Chinese bandits are with the Japanese on the Liao side of the railroad.

Replying to a critic who complains that there is discrimination in favor of Japanese prisoners over Russian soldiers, inasmuch as the former always travel second class and receive an allowance of 20 cents per day whereas the Russians are often placed on freight cars and are allowed only eight cents, a paper calls attention to the agreement at the opening of the war whereby Russia pledged herself to good treatment of Japanese prisoners by virtue of which, it explains, the Japanese must receive food similar to that which they have been accustomed to. The Japanese officers captured are allowed the pay of their corresponding rank in the Russian army.

The torpedo boat destroyers Rezoy, Prezely, Prozoriv, Grozny and Gromki have been ordered to be prepared to join the Baltic fleet at Revel on October 9th, which is considered a sure indication that the fleet will not sail before then.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

List of the Appointments—For British Columbia.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The following are the returning officers:

Victoria—H. J. Siddle, Victoria.

New Westminster—Sheriff Thomas J. Armstrong.

Tale-Cariboo—Daniel O'Hara, Ashcroft.

Comox-Atlin—Fred McBain Young, of Nanaimo.

Vancouver City—Geo. V. Fraser, Vancouver.

Nanaimo—Charles H. Barker, Nanaimo.

Kootenay—John Boultbee, Rossland.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

United States Postmaster General Payne Reported to Be Distinctly Better This Morning.

(Associated Press)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Postmaster General Payne, according to information coming from this sick room at 7 o'clock this morning, gained more rest last night than during the two previous nights, but his sleep in the early hours of the morning was interrupted by weakening spells, the most severe of which occurred at 6 o'clock. Dr. Grayson immediately administered moderate doses of stimulants and restorative, and these sufficed to bring about a prompt rally.

Doctors Magruder and Dixie called at the hotel this morning and joined Dr. Grayson, who had remained with Mr. Payne during the later part of the night. Dr. Osler came in soon afterwards, and the physicians went into consultation. Dr. Osler, at 9:30, came from the sick room and said that Mr. Payne was distinctly better this morning than yesterday, although his condition was still grave.

KING OF SAXONY.

His Majesty Has Recovered and Yesterday Was Able to Go Out for Drive.

(Associated Press)

Dresden, Oct. 1.—King George, who was ill last Wednesday at his family residence, recovered in an astonishing manner, and went out driving for half an hour on Friday. He drank light wines and champagne for dinner yesterday and followed it with a glass of beer, according to German custom.

TYEE SMELTER.

After Repairs Furnace Will Probably Run Twenty-six Days a Month.

(Special to the Times.)

Lady Smith, Oct. 1.—The Tyee smelter blows out to-day for three or four days for necessary repairs required from time to time. Manager Kiddie expects to run a heavy proportion of days this year than last, when the furnace ran twenty days average a month. This year he expects to raise it to twenty-six.

DENIED A LANDING.

(Associated Press)

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—While cruising down the coast from San Francisco, to Mendocino bay, lower California, Admiral Goodenough and the officers of the United States cruiser New York engaged in a chess game by wireless telegraph with Capt. Hubbard and the officers of the cruiser Boston. The ships were several miles apart, but there was no difficulty in communication, and the players made their moves as readily as if they had been together. The game was finally won by the players of the Boston.

A LONE ROBBER.

Night Operator Opened Fire on Intruder Who Fleed in Darkness.

(Associated Press)

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 30.—A special to the Record from Dalhart, Tex., says:

"A lone robber entered the office of the Fort Worth & Denver railway and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office last night, and attempted to hold up Night Operator G. H. Brown. The robber fired at Brown and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"Instead of obeying the robber's orders, Brown drew a revolver and opened fire on the intruder, who fled to the railway yards.

"Sheriff Webb was immediately notified, and put his pack of bloodhounds on the trail, but up to the present time no trace has been made."

GOVERNOR MURDERED.

Killed By Members of Tribe in Morocco—Many Townspeople Slain.

(Associated Press)

Tangier, Sept. 30.—The governor of Arzila, who was the father-in-law of the former war minister, El Menebhi, has been murdered at Arzila by people of the surrounding tribes. The murder was committed out of revenge for the action of the governor in imprisoning members of the tribes. The murderers released the prisoners at Arzila and killed many of the townspeople.

Great alarm prevails at Arzila and the authorities there have appealed to Mohammed El Tore, the representative at Tangier of the Sultan, to send them assistance.

THE CONTINUED HEAVY ABSORPTION OF NORTHERN SECURITIES, BOTH BY HILL BROKERS AND LONDON, IS BASED ON CONFIDENCE THAT HARRIMAN WILLLOSE THE SUIT TO BE TRIED IN OCTOBER, SAYS A NEW YORK DISPATCH. HILL CLAIMS THE STOCK IS RISING ON ITS MERITS; THAT THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND BURLINGTON, AS WELL AS THE GREAT NORTHERN, ARE GAINING MUCH BY ENLARGED LOADS AND EXPENSE CURTAILMENTS.

B. C. Photo-Engraving

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(Times Building)

Photo-Engraving and Designing Work promptly executed. All work guaranteed.

NO. 126.

Prescriptions

Any prescription written by any doctor, for any medicine, will be properly dispensed if left with us. We are prescription druggists and have the very best facilities for doing first-class work. Our dispensing is our pride. Our drugs are fresh and pure. "We are prompt," "We are careful," and our prices are reasonable. Leave your prescriptions with us.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

PUBLIC NOTICE Special Car Service

Cars leave Government street for the EXHIBITION every 10 minutes from 6 a.m. until 12 midday. EXTRA CARS AT ALL TIMES WHEN TRAFFIC DEMANDS.

ADVICE TO VISITORS

Visitors to the GREAT FAIR should not leave Victoria without visiting H. M. warships, the Naval Yard and Drydock at Esquimalt. Cars leave the corner of Government and Yates streets every 15 minutes.

Take the Oak Bay cars for Oak Bay Beach.

Take the Beacon Hill cars and inspect Victoria's beautiful Park.

B. C. Electric Railway Co.

(LIMITED.)

WATCHING FOR RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

FLEET EXPECTED TO MAKE ANOTHER SORTIE

Conflicting Reports From the Far East
—Rumor of Japanese Victory
Near Mukden.

Tientsin, Oct. 1.—(10 a.m.)—Russian officers here admit that it is the intention of the remaining Russian war vessels at Port Arthur to escape. They expected the movement one week ago. Capt. Matushevitch, the late Admiral Wilhout's chief of staff, arrived here on the battleship Charodewitch. In his report of the naval engagement between the Port Arthur squadron and Frig's fleet August 16th he says that twenty-four officers and members of the crew were killed.

German warships are cruising outside of Tientsin. It is believed that if any of the Port Arthur fleet should attempt to reach that port it will be examined at sea and if found seaworthy be advised not to enter that port.

UNABLE TO RETAIN CAPTURED POSITIONS.

Chefoo, Sept. 30.—A Japanese torpedo destroyer at midnight last night landed near Chefoo 18 Chinese whom the Japanese had taken from a junk which was attempting to run the blockade and carry mail from Port Arthur. The captured junk was burned. The Japanese say that two Russians disguised as Chinese were kept prisoners on the destroyer and that two Chinese perished in the flames of the burning junk. The Chinese, who left Port Arthur September 27th, confirm the Associated Press advices of September 28th saying that the last assault was the old story over again, the Japanese intrepidly entering the Russian position, but were unable to remain in face of the fire from the large forts.

REPORTED LOSS OF THREE JAP DESTROYERS.

Vladivostock, Sept. 30.—Private reports from Port Arthur state that the garrison there is confident of being able to hold out until the beginning of the year.

The report is confirmed of the loss of three Japanese torpedo boats and the damaging of a Japanese cruiser by coming in contact with Russian mines.

All is quiet at Vladivostock.

Grand Duke Alexander Michael has telegraphed here offering the hospitality of a specially constructed villa on his estate at Altodor in the Crimea to officers wounded in sea fighting. Admiral Skryloff has given permission to Lieut. Dombrowski and Midshipman Baron Atinoff to accept the invitation and they will start for Altodor shortly.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

London, Oct. 1.—According to the Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent, it is reported there that the Japanese have been victorious in a general engagement at Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG IS AGAIN WITHOUT NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30.—The absence of Emperor Nicholas, who has gone to Odessa, is causing an even greater dearth of official news from the front than has been experienced heretofore. Communication with Mukden has been practically suspended and St. Petersburg is therefore suffering another period of anxiety and suspense, just when the situation had been given that important developments were imminent between the armies of Gen. Kourapatkin and Field Marshal Oryana. Port Arthur is more isolated than ever, and the only news from that place comes by way of Vladivostock. It contains, however, the hopeful intimation that the garrison is confident of being able to hold out until the first of the year. It was reported last night that Grand Duke Michael's commission as

commander of the Manchurian armies has been made out, but the statement cannot be confirmed. The report was confirmed with the arrival of the story that Vice-roy Alexieff will return to St. Petersburg and become chancellor of the empire.

The latter report is not credited in the best informed circles, although it is admitted that the vice-roy will probably return to the Far East. The only position to which he could succeed, in the opinion of those who believe that Alexieff still enjoys the confidence of the Czar, is that of Chancellor of the Empire.

The cruiser Oleg, which was preparing for sea at Kronstadt, broke her cylinder while making her trial trip, and probably six months will be required to make the necessary repairs. The other ships of the Baltic squadron are still engaged in target practice at the fleet manoeuvres at Revel.

JAPANESE FORTIFY POSITION NEAR YENTAL

Mukden, Sept. 30.—A great change in the situation has occurred. The Japanese now appear anxious to take the defensive and fortify a position northward of the Yentai mines.

According to the best estimates obtainable the Japanese army confronting Gen. Kourapatkin comprises a grand total of 180 battalions. Allowing 800 men to a battalion there are 144,000 infantry. In addition there are 63,000 cavalry and 800 guns. The distribution of the Japanese forces is as follows: One division at Yentai, two divisions at the Yentai mines, four divisions on the railway a little north of Liao Yang, one division westward near Hiamadense and one division at Sandepu.

Russians estimate the Japanese forces following strengths: Gen. Kuroki, with the Imperial Guards and the second and twelfth divisions, a total of 36 battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry, 108 guns and a separate artillery corps of 108 guns. The Guards' reserve brigade, consisting of eight battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry and 28 guns and the reserve brigades of 32 battalions of infantry and thirty-six guns, marking the total of Kuroki's army 76 battalions of infantry, 18 squadrons of cavalry and 276 guns.

Gen. Oku's army consists of the third, fourth and sixth divisions of 68 battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry, 108 guns, one separate cavalry brigade of eight squadrons, separate artillery brigade of 108 guns and reserve brigades comprising 24 battalions of infantry, nine squadrons of cavalry and 25 guns, marking the total strength of Oku's army 92 battalions of infantry, 26 squadrons of cavalry and 232 guns.

The interview of the Associated Press with the minister is accepted with an amplification of the minister's words to his associates. The Russ entitles its editorial "A System of Confidence," and says:

"A year and a half has elapsed since the manifesto was issued, but the former minister was far from encouraging the co-operation of the people concerned. He deliberately excluded them and fostered an atmosphere of mutual suspicion. The new minister realized that the only way to obtain actual results is to give lasting effect to the liberal pledges contained in the manifesto, take the people into his confidence and ask for the hearty co-operation of all classes. There is no necessity for pointing out that this method of applying the manifesto is a new departure. In the minister's interview with the Associated Press his words were primarily addressed to the Zemstvos. They must make the first response. He says: 'I believe in the Zemstvos, and am convinced that they can render the greatest service.'

The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives vivid account of the terrible ravages of beriberi among the Japanese, especially among those besieging Port Arthur, asserting the deaths from that disease exceed the number of those killed in the fighting.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg learns that on an average 150 railroad tracks per month are being laid with supplies for the Russians. Many of these consignments, the correspondent adds, are sent by private speculators, including Americans and Greeks.

DIFFICULTIES WHICH FACE RUSSIAN LEADERS

General Kourapatkin's Headquarters on the field via Tientsin, Sept. 30.—The most interesting military problem at present is how large a Russian army the railway can support in Manchuria.

While the army is south of Harbin, almost all the necessary road supplies can be obtained in the country. The farther north it goes, the more it must depend on the railroad, while at the same time

the Japanese will gain an advantage by having an increased country area to draw from. The richest section of Manchuria is the country of which Liao Yang is the principal market, and the crops in that section this season are unusually good. Merchants who are acquainted with the country state that if General Kourapatkin should retreat to Harbin he must then bring nearly every pound of food by means of the railway, especially as this year's crop in the Sungari valley has proved a failure. Besides this every horse for the Russian commander must be brought over the railway. If winter campaigning is attempted, on which point there is much speculation, it will become increasingly difficult so as to render interchanging operations almost impossible.

The organization of the Japanese army continues to be as efficient as it has been since the beginning of the campaign. Most of the troops were equipped with winter clothing when the first cold weather arrived, and khaki has been replaced by heavier material with remarkable quickness.

Describing the attempt after leaving

Yard, Norway, on August 6th, Mr. Champ said the Frithjof first encountered tremendous seas, and an ice pack. She steamed as rapidly as possible until she reached almost 70 degrees of north latitude, when drift ice drove her back. After endeavoring to find another passage the Frithjof was obliged, on September 14th, to give up the attempt as new ice was forming of a thickness of seven inches in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Champ said it was just possible that the Americans might be able to release herself during October, but probably she would not be heard from until next year. He believed, however, that the members of the expedition were amply supplied with provisions and other necessities, and that there was no reason for much anxiety concerning them.

The steamer America, which was fitted out for Arctic exploration at the expense and under the direction of Mr. Zeigler, entered the Arctic circle more than a year ago, and since the beginning of September last no word has been received from the vessel. The America sailed under the command of Antoni Fiala, whose plan was to form a secondary base in Prince Rudolph Land, after sailing to Franz Josef Land, from there following an overland route to the pole. The estimated distance is a little more than 600 miles, and the explorer hopes to accomplish the journey in about 70 days. He had with him a party of 35 men.

When questioned about the extensions of his road, Mr. Taylor said: "We have at present a connection with the Canadian Pacific at Sumas, but we have more surveys as far as Spokane. No right-of-way has been bought as yet."

It was reported today that the Rockefeller group had secured options on the stock of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad in order to use it as an outlet to the Pacific Coast for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

EXPRESSES REGRET.

Letter From Judge Phelps to H. Guerry, Third Secretary of British Embassy.

Boston, Sept. 29.—Judge Phelps, of Lee, Mass., who a few days ago fined Hon. Hugh Guerry, third secretary of His Britannic Majesty's embassy at Washington, for driving his automobile at a high speed through the streets of Stockbridge, has sent the following letter to Mr. Guerry:

"Sir.—As justice of the Lee police court, I find occasion to express my profound regret that, through a misapprehension of the law, I assumed that the court had jurisdiction over the person of a member of the embassy of the British government. Having become apprised of this error, and seeking to make all possible reparation therefor, the court has vacated, and annulled all proceedings taken in the matter of the complaint against yourself, and the erroneous judgment entered thereon. I beg to further

express my profound personal regret that I should have, without intentional error, the cause of your own personal vexation and annoyance or that anything should have occurred which may have seemed to be, though not so in fact, a want of respect for the rights of a representative of the government of His Britannic Majesty."

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THE DISORDERS IN CHINA.

Ministers Ask Officials to Take Steps to Suppress Revolutionary Movement.

Tokio, Sept. 30.—Foreigners lately

UNABLE TO REACH EXPLORATION STEAMER

The Frithjof, Sent to Search for the America, Driven Back by Drift Ice.

London, Sept. 30.—W. S. Champ, secretary to William Zeigler, of New York, and who was in charge of the expedition sent to search for the Arctic exploration steamer America, will sail for New York to-morrow on board the White Star line steamer Cedric. On his arrival in the United States, he will report to Mr. Zeigler the details of the two attempts of the Frithjof to reach Franz Josef Land for the relief of the America.

Mr. Champ stated to the Associated Press that the next relief expedition will leave on June 1st, 1905.

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Ministers Ask Officials to Take Steps to Suppress Revolutionary Movement.

Tokio, Sept. 30.—Foreigners lately

expressed their desire to make all possible reparation for the great trouble I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

It is learned that the dispatch of Ting Shaochi, the Taotai of Tientsin, to Thibet, is connected with the British-Thaihsien treaty recently signed at Lhasa, which is said to be disadvantageous to China.

The Chi Li government apparently has not attempted to counteract or check these mischievous statements. It is difficult to ascertain the precise object of the agitation, but the foreigners regard the situation as being distinctly disquieting.

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CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

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Don't go home without visiting us, we carry a full line of drugs, chemicals, tinctures and toilet articles. Just received fine line of perfumes direct from Paris. Try our special Enduro Cologne, "Soie Hydrolique," in pink and quart bottles, \$2 and \$4 per bottle, or the pink at 10c.

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H. H. Abbott, agent of the C. P. I. Co., has been advised of exceptional low rates on the Atlantic. If you wish to trip to the Old Country call and see him at 86 Government street.

Last cheap week-end excursions of season this week. Tickets good on both Whatcom and Rosalie.

Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

For Nanaimo—V. & S. R. and steamer Frequent. A delightful trip among the islands. Mondays and Thursdays.

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Court, agency, Atlantic S.S. Lines. Hall-Goepel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 88.

Good dry No. 2 wood, \$3.20 per cord. John Bros.

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2 VIEW ST. COR. BROAD.

Regular monthly meeting of the Miners Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlor on Monday at 10:30 a.m. The subject for discussion will be the possibility of changing the hour for events from 7 to 7:30 o'clock.

The following regimental order has been issued by Lieut.-Col. Hall, Commandant the Fifth Regiment: "The regular monthly meeting of the officers will be held in the mess rooms at the drill hall on Thursday, the 6th of October, at 30 p.m. Dress: Walking out dress."

Thus wishing to enjoy a real good show should not miss the opportunity of attending the Crystal theatre this week. Dan and Jessie Kelly are especially clever, while the Anderson children put on the most pleasing act seen for many weeks. Sibley and Hyde and the McCarvers are also good. There will be an entire change of programme on Monday.

At St. John's church on Sunday evening Victorians will have the opportunity of hearing one of her native sons, who has been absent for the last 18 years but has now here on a short visit, recite one or two songs during the service. He is Tait Robertson, brother of the city health officer, and is the successor of his tenor voice. Dr. Robertson will preside at the organ at both services. Rev. A. J. Stanley Arl, who will preach in the evening, will address his sermon especially to young men.

Among the many attractions of exhibition week, H. L. Salmon's sweep on the City handsome draws a great deal of attention. Visitors from country and Maitland points availed themselves of the opportunity to secure tickets, and at about the time of the sweep equal success to the St. Leger is expected.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Help Association will be held in the rooms, Market hall, on Tuesday, October 6th, at 11 a.m. Members are requested to be present.

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Court Northern Light, A. O. F. at their last meeting received applications for membership. The court will be represented at the thirtieth high court meeting of Columbia district, to be held at Vancouver, October 18th, by Bros. S. L. Redgrave and W. F. Fullerton, when numbers of importance, notably old age pensions, insurance and juvenile courts, will be discussed. The juvenile court, which is making large additions to its membership, will hold open house at their next meeting on Tuesday evening, to which all adult members and their families are cordially invited. A capital programme has been provided, featuring the interesting event of the initiation of a class of 18 new members. The whist committee will commence the tournament immediately after quarterly meetings, and continue during the winter season. The committee have secured several valuable prizes to be completed among the local courts.

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**THE EVOLUTION
OF THE SIEGE**

**SOME OF THE PAST
AND PRESENT METHODS**

**The First Use of Artillery—The French
Laid Mines at Tourney—Record
Bombardment.**

A siege is one of the most arduous undertakings on which troops can be employed; one in which the prize can only be gained by complete victory, and where failure is usually attended with severe loss or dire disaster. Success or failure observes a writer in the *Daily Graphic* that a siege frequently decides the fate of a campaign, sometimes of an army, and has more than once decided that of a state. The greatest interests of a state are frequently staked on the sure and rapidly reduced fortress; therefore sieges should be carried on by a due union of science, labor and force, if they are to be rendered not only short but certain, and little costly in men.

A Siege Scientifically Prosecuted, though it calls for the greatest personal bravery, the greatest exertion, and extraordinary labor in all employed, is beautifully certain in its progress and result. It is sometimes said that fortresses exercise a baleful attraction over armies, meaning that strategical are subordinated to political considerations in holding on containing them. This theory was much in evidence after the Franco-Prussian war, in which it was held that the French had frittered away their chances by clinging to fortresses, only to capitulate them after short sieges. However, so eminent an authority as Sir George Sydenham Clark has disposed of this mischievous supposition by pointing out how, but for the fortresses in France, the German armies would have swept the country clear of all organized bodies of troops within two months of the frontier battles. Those who hold that the Russians have been in error in inviting the siege of Port Arthur, and that their proper strategy would have been to retire at once, to join forces with Kropotkin, should digest Sir George Clark's teaching. Whatever its fate, Port Arthur has well and nobly served the Russian cause.

Science has ever played such a prominent role in this branch of warfare that at the present juncture it is interesting to recall the story of its progress as revealed by famous sieges, and this without mixing it up with such a vast subject as the history of fortification. According to Voltaire, the first use of Artillery in Sieges occurred at Romorantin in 1356; but if Edward III employed guns at Crecy (a point which has been much debated), it may safely be affirmed that he used them at the siege of Calais in 1347. However, the guns of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were of the rudest make, and powerless to inflict any serious damage on stoutly-built fortresses. Therefore the next step was the invention of an explosive projectile, to wit, the bomb, and that of a special short cannon, the mortar, to discharge the former vertically.

Bombs are said to have been invented in 1495 by a man at Vento, but for more than a hundred years they were only sparingly used in the Dutch and English arsenals alone. In 1543 mortars for bombardment were cast at Buckstead, Sussex, and at the same period two of Henry VIII's "feelers," namely, Peter Band, a Frenchman born, and another alias Peter Van Colen, invented a hollow cast iron shot, "stuffed with wildfire," and set with fire-kindlers. Mr. Maitre, an English engineer, first taught the French the art of throwing bombs from mortars, which was first practiced on a large scale at the siege of Motte in 1634.

Before the time of Vauban the superiority was on the side of the defence, but his genius so completely reversed the case that the success of an attack, conducted scientifically and with adequate means, has been until the present time a matter of certainty. As the inventor of parapets in sieges, he discovered and perfected the irresistible system of attack which has ever since been so successfully followed.

Vauban, again, was the father of the

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art of mining, which he employed with tremendous effect in both the attack and defense of fortresses. The best defense ever drawn from counter-mines was that of the citadel of Tourney, which he called his masterpiece; in 1700. All the works belonging to this citadel were undermined. After the allies had with the utmost difficulty made themselves masters of the outer works, the French

Exploded the Mines,

and frequently blew up hundreds, if not thousands, of the besiegers at a blast.

The method of throwing red-hot balls was first practiced with certainty at the siege of Stralsund in 1715, and proved a highly effective weapon against ships till a comparatively recent date. Probably the last occasion on which red-hot shot was used at the bombardment of Sebastopol by the allied fleet, on October 7th, 1854. The Russians replied with it, and considerable loss was sustained by the British vessels.

Ricochet fire was an important branch of siege artillery practiced before the perfection of fuse, in which the guns, being loaded with a small charge, and pointed at an elevation rarely exceeding 10 deg., the round shot was so projected as merely to clear the parapet, from whence it bounded along the rampart, destroying the carriages of the guns, and causing a great loss of life to the defenders. Vauban first invented this mode of firing ricochet shots, and experimented with it at the siege of Arles in 1679. It was revolved in 1723 at the military school of Strasbourg, and became generally adopted after the siege of Philippsburg in 1734, which fortress was reduced by this method.

The siege of Schleidnitz by the Russians in 1762 is memorable for the progress it displayed in mining. A French engineer, Le Febvre, acted for the besiegers, and "sprung globes of compression"—tightly-packed mines, containing a higher explosive than had been previously used. In 1794 the fortress of Bommel withstood a long siege, thanks to its skilfully-planned covered ways. The latter were first described by Tartaglia, the Italian engineer, in 1554, and adopted by Vauban in his first system, but this defense proved their apothecary.

The Covered Way meets the necessity of being able to assemble under cover from the enemy's fire the troops intended for a sortie, and to afford them, when repulsed, a place for reforming and checking the enemy's progress. It is a space ten yards in breadth, extending all round the work, between the edge of the counterscarp of the ditch and the parapet which covers it.

The invention of General Shrapnel still ranks as the greatest military discovery of modern times. While present at the siege of Gibraltar in 1783, Lieutenant Shrapnel noticed that the effect of round shot and case or grape against troops in the field was very trivial, except at short range. He therefore set to work to increase the range of the more effective projectile, namely, grape or case, by producing a shell filled with carbine balls, and containing a small quantity of gunpowder, only sufficient to set it off at a short distance previous to its execution, by which means the fire would be equally severe at all distances. Shrapnel was first fired at the bombardment of Fort Amsterdam, Surinam, in April, 1804, and had so excellent an effect as to cause the garrison to surrender after receiving the second shell.

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Your Money Back with Sunlight Soap

Sunlight Soap is guaranteed perfectly pure, genuine, and free from adulteration—all dealers are authorized to return purchase money to anyone finding cause for complaint.

Therefore you lose nothing by trying.

Sunlight Soap

and you will agree with millions of other women that the Sunlight way is the only way to wash clothes.

\$5,000.00 reward will be paid to any person who can prove that Sunlight Soap contains any form of adulteration or contains any injurious chemicals.

Just rub Sunlight Soap on your clothes and let them soak in tepid water, then rinse out in fresh water. It is equally good in hard or soft water.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

1005



The Sunlight Maids do not rub and boil their clothes to shred—they wash the easy Sunlight way

MILITARY NEWS
AND GOSSIP

It is understood that initial steps towards arranging a programme for the winter months will be taken at a meeting of the officers of the Fifth Regiment on Thursday evening next by Lieutenant-Colonel Hall. The first of the regular drills are expected to commence next week as the custom has always been to start somewhere about the beginning of October. On what evenings the respective companies will drill is not yet known, and will probably not be announced until after the officers' meeting on the night mentioned.

From what can be gathered the work will be much the same as that of last year. Besides the regular drills there will be a school of instruction in progress for a couple of months for the benefit of those who wish to become thoroughly familiar with all the intricacies of military matters. This will be opened about the middle of October. It is hoped that a large number will take advantage of the opportunity it affords.

There is a probability that the gymnasium—inaugurated last winter in connection with the regiment will be continued. Although members of the different companies did not lend this movement the support it deserved last year, it is believed that if the company associations agree to co-operate, these athletics can be made a success.

Col. Hall intends meeting the secretaries of the organizations to discuss the matter at an early date. He says that if the boys are in earnest in their desire to have them go on he will assist, but if there proves to be a lack of interest the matter will be dropped.

Arrangements are being made by the different company associations to have refreshments served after drill. These will be provided as usual from the general funds. The conveniences, however, will be increased, officers having already taken into consideration methods by which the routine drills may be made a pleasure to those attending. By this means, it is understood, a special endeavour will be made to draw recruits, and the intention is to bring the militia up to standard strength before the spring.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hall thinks that the prospects are very bright. He says that the regiment is starting out in a better position numerically than has been the case for years. If there was an equal inflow of recruits during the ensuing winter the strength required by the regulations would soon be reached. It will be the endeavor of the commanding officer and all commissioned and non-commissioned officers to make drill night a pleasure. This will be done mainly by encouraging social gatherings after dismissal.

Without a doubt the principal event in military circles during the past week was the sham battle on Wednesday in connection with the exhibition, which was fully described in the Times on Thursday. Naval and military officers and men who acted on the committee of arrangements deserve the thanks of all who witnessed the mimic battle.

The Russo-Japanese war has already upset quite a large number of the absurd lessons that the Boer war was supposed to have taught. For example, we were told upon very high authority that the days of 'shock action' were gone for ever, but we now know better. Time after

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"Queen's Head"
Galvanized Iron

Is guaranteed free of any defect. That protects you, Mr. Bulker.

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JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED.
A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL
MANAGING CANADIAN BRANCH

THE BLACK SEA
AND BALTIC CANALSCHEME FOR DODGING
THE DARDANELLES

Surveys Have Been Made and Plans Are Ready—Commission May Recommend an Early Start.

A contract has been let for hauling a carload of ore daily from the Athelstan mine, Wellington camp, to the Winnipeg spur of the C. P. R., for shipment to the Boundary Falls smelter, and ore has already been shipped from the Summit mine, Deadwood camp, to Boundary Falls, the initial shipment being five cars.

Lumber is now arriving for the construction of the two miles to be built at the Rawhides—namely—the Montreal & Boston properties, the latter to be of a capacity of about 800 tons. Engineer Bainbridge of the C. P. R., has surveyed for the ten car spur for the Rawhides, which will be put in shortly. Superintendent Collins says he can easily maintain an output of 300 tons daily, from that property alone, if needed. Preparations are now being made to work the property on the open quarry system.

THE SWEDISH WOMAN.

Part in the Life of the Country—State Enters Little into Civil Affairs.

Jane Michaux, in the Revue de Paris, says: "From whatever point of view one considers the social organization of the Swedish town, it is seen that it is directed toward the increase of the general good, although it should be said that the state enters but little into the civil life and leaves a large place for individual initiative. Another prominent fact about the Swedish life is the large part which women have taken in it. Idleness being considered dishonorable in Sweden, the women have entered all the government departments in which the work has been made agreeable and easy for them, every day between the hours of three and five o'clock the offices are closed in order that the women may visit their homes or do whatever they may wish."

It is necessary to have lived some time in Sweden to have gained an idea of the Extreme Honesty

of the country. Thieves are rare crimes, still more so. The majority of the stores of Stockholm merely close their doors at night, the most precious stock being protected only by a sheet of glass. In fact, the policeman is merely an ornament. In the theatres a large room open to all is used as a cloakroom. Here everyone leaves his things without in any way guarding them, and there is never a loss. It is needless to say that this feeling of mutual confidence makes the spirit of the country a very delightful one.

"Having settled the question of camp management (as indicated recently in our columns), Lord Kitchener has been turning his attention to the subject of musketry instruction in India," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "A scheme for the complete reorganization of this has now been decided upon. Its broad outlines are as follows: The present musketry centres are to be abolished, their work being undertaken by the district staff. This body will be augmented for the purpose of posting an extra assistant or deputy adjutant-general, to each of the four commands. They will superintend the musketry classes and schools of instruction, and when these are not in progress, will be available for other duties.

As a result of Lord Kitchener's innovation, the practical training of soldiers on the range will rest chiefly with commanding officers of regiments. While this, of course, means an increased responsibility, it is not an all an unfair one, for shooting is quite as important as good drilling.

The principal officers connected with the musketry staff in India are Col. Woodcombe, Major Thomson and Major Mardell. In Burma, the matter of range proficiency is looked after by a deputy adjutant-general. Under the new scheme, an additional staff officer will be posted to this command."

A Scorn of Marriage.

and an increase in the number of women who live alone.

In order to know the Swedish family well one must live some time in one of those great domains called the 'Gard,' which are found in the heart of Sweden, and in which many ancient customs are still preserved. The extent of these domains is wide, in some cases between seventeen and twenty thousand acres, although the actual cost of the property is not very great. The proprietor of these estates must lodge his farmers and maintain all buildings, and he is also responsible for all the roads which traverse his land. There is also a very moral responsibility, the proprietor being spiritual father as well as the master of all these people, who in many instances number five hundred persons."

Mount Sangay is the most active volcano in the world. It is in Ecuador, is 17,200 feet in height, and has been in constant activity since 1728. The sounds of its eruptions are sometimes heard in Quito, 150 miles distant, and 267 reports were once counted in one hour.

COUNTESS DE BURY.

Pleased With New Scale Williams

Piano.

The Williams Piano Co., through their agents in St. John, N. B., Messrs. W. H. Johnson & Co., have recently sold to the Countess de Bury one of their magnificent New Scale Williams Pianos.

The Countess expresses her appreciation of the instrument in the following letter:

Permit me to say that I am much pleased with the beautiful New Scale Williams Piano, with which you recently supplied me.

The case is very handsome, and the touch and tone is everything that could be desired in a first-class instrument.

It has been very much admired, and I feel sure of your continued success with these splendid instruments.

Yours truly,

(Signed) LUCY G. V. DE BURY.

Frasher Bros., sole local agents, 98

Government street.

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN LYSAGHT, LIMITED.

A. C. LESLIE & CO., MONTREAL
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Royal Violet Bath Powder
A TONIC FOR THE COMPLEXION
Making it soft and velvety, leaving a subtle and delightful odor on the skin. Manufactured by the Crown Perfumery Co., London, Eng. Price 25c. per package.

JOHN COCHRANE
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Important Auction Sale

OF
VALUABLE AND HIGH-
CLASS WATER COLOR

Paintings

I am instructed to sell the entire collection of valuable Paintings which are now on exhibition at the corner of Government and Broughton streets, on

TUESDAY NEXT, OCT.
4TH, AT 2 P. M.

As the consignors are compelled to realize, there will POSITIVELY BE NO RESERVE. This affords an opportunity seldom offered to secure high-class works of art at your own prices.

The collection is now on view, and will be sold at the above mentioned premises.

W. JONES,
Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY

I will offer for sale, without reserve, at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street.

Friday, October 7th

7-Roomed House In Good Location

Particulars later.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 1.—5 a. m.—The pressure is high over the province and the North Pacific states; fog prevails along the Straits and at most stations on the Washington coast. Rain has fallen at Barkerville and eastward at Edington and Prince Albert, but elsewhere in the Northwest the weather is fair. Show fell yesterday at Dawson. Forecasts.

For 26 hours ending 6 p.m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity.—Light winds, fair to-day and Sunday, with fog at night. Lower Mainland.—Light winds, fair to-day and Sunday, with fog at night.

Report.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, foggy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Kamloops—Minimum temperature, 50; wind, east; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 48; minimum, 46; rain, 36; weather, rain.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.04; temperature, 58; minimum, 56; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 46; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles N.W.; rain, 38; weather, rain.

IT HEALS THE LUNGS.

When Catarrh zone is inhaled; it spreads through all the breathing organs, carrying healing to the sore spots. An irritable throat is cured in five minutes; bronchitis is soothed from the first breath. Nothing so certain for Catarrh and Colds. Use Catarrh zone—it brings new health to your throat, nose and lungs. Very pleasant and harmless. Try Catarrh zone.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH.

World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EX-
TENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.

The Empress of Japan is described by those who have been honored with interviews with her as being very gentle, staid, never in haste, and never tired. She writes charming poetry, and, moreover, has devoted herself for many years to improving the status and education of Japanese women.

Windsor Grocery Company.

Phone 283. Government St., Opp. Post Office.

ANOTHER SATURDAY'S BARGAIN!

Blue Ribbon Jelly Powders, 3 for 25c

Try Our Native Port at 25 Cents per Bottle. It is something Extra

PROPOSES TO CHANGE INTO STOCK COMPANY

Norton Printz Explains a Scheme Which
He Has in Connection With
Organization.

Norton Printz, of the Twentieth Century Shorthand System, was seen this morning with reference to the progress which is being made in introducing this into British Columbia. He said:

"I have proved the soundness of the 20th Century Shorthand. I reached Victoria on the 18th June last from Tokio, and within the three months lapsed I have opened studios in Victoria and Vancouver, also an agency at Kamloops. I have trained pupils to write shorthand and transcribe correctly verbatim, and have also taught pupils to type-write with their eyes shut."

"I possess five new machines, and I want twenty more within a few months and I want to furnish and fit up twenty additional studios throughout Canada, and to train suitable people to act as managers and examiners for those branches. I want the head studio for Canada in Victoria, and I want to make my permanent home here."

"All this costs money, and more than I possess. I want more dollars, and propose forming a limited liability enterprise, forming the company for the compulsion treatment of mange on all cattle in a certain quarantined area in Alberta and Assinibina. This disease has been gradually spreading there for the last 15 years, and the steps which are now being taken to stamp it out require the services of a large force of men, the organization of which has taken some time. The treatment will be carried out under the direction of the commissioner and veterinary staff of the Northwest Mounted Police."

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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1904.

THE CEMENT WORKS ON SAANICH INLET

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS BEING SPENT ON INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE NEAR VICTORIA

UNKNOWNT to all but a few residents of this city, works are being erected on Tod creek, within less than half a mile of Victoria, which within a few months' time will have a most important place in the commercial life of the whole province.

These are the works of the Vancouver-Portland Cement Company. The building is being pushed forward with all the expedition possible, and by Christmas the company expect to be in a position to begin the manufacture of the finished product.

There has been a lack of orientation in connection with the carrying out of this work on the part of the managing

successful history with Mr. Butchart as managing director, a position which he still occupies. Starting with a small production the output has from time to time been increased. About the factory within twelve or fifteen years has sprung up a prosperous little village with all the modern improvements, including permanent sidings.

Later, Mr. Butchart and a number of those interested with him in the Shallow Lake property organized another company, and began operations at Lakefield in Peterboro county. Here, similar success has attended those interested.

No better evidence of the business ability of Mr. Butchart is required than is found in the fact that most of those who

mixed as an authority on the subject, and his opinion is considered of the highest value among those engaged in the business. The analysis made by him of the clay and lime rock was as follows:

Clay.	
Silica	62.3
Alumina and Iron	27.5
Magnesia	3.75
Sulphur	Trace
Moisture and Organic Matter	5.75
Alkali	Trace
Limestone	

Shilica	1.20
Alumina and Iron	.40
Carbonate of Lime	38.10
Magnesia	Trace
Sulphuric Acid	Trace

carrying out of the plan has been Wm. Lowe, of this city. Since April a large staff of workers has been kept steadily employed. The number has varied considerably, but well on towards 150 have been constantly at work. In the preparatory stages a good deal of the labor required has been of an unskilled character, and a large staff of Chinese have been kept constantly on the premises. There are well on to one hundred of these now engaged. Two cooks are kept by the company to provide for the needs of the Chinamen, which consists of a group of tons hidden away in the bushes near the unfinished factory.

But in addition to the Orientals there are engaged at the factory quite a little colony of white laborers. The number of these has varied from about twenty-five to fifty, according as the work required. Provision has been made for them likewise, and houses which were on the property and others which have been constructed since to serve temporarily have been made to serve as bunk houses, and dining quarters. From time to time electricians and others are temporarily employed about the place, and in most instances these have pitched their tents in the woods, and with their families spent a pleasant camping season, combining pleasure with their labor.

The Wharf.

A wharf equipped in every way to suit the purposes for which it will be used was among the first works completed. It extends for a distance of about thirty-five feet into the water of this ideal little harbor. At that distance out a depth of about thirty-five feet of water is attained. It is a substantial structure of ample width. A line of railway of standard gauge with parallel switches on either side make three lines of track along the length of the wharf. It is fitted with a lift to allow of an incline adapting itself to the level of the car carrying barge. In this way loaded cars of material may be transferred to the works, and in turn the cement may be placed directly in the cars inside the works and conveyed by the short line of rail to the barges, which will deliver it by carload lots at any point capable of being reached by water and rail. When completed machinery will be installed in the engine room to load and unload the cars by means of cable lines.

The Raw Materials.

The walls of the buildings are substantially built of quicklime, pulverized rock and gravel. The ingredients were got close at hand. The lime kiln situated on the property was put in operation and thousands of barrels have been utilized in the walls. Before all the work is done 4,000 barrels will have been consumed in construction work. The rock was found close at hand, being blasted out for the purpose, and only the fine gravel had to be brought in by scow. The walls were put up of this concrete to a height varying from ten to twenty feet.

About ten feet of lattice work is put in between the top of the concrete walls and the roof in the buildings devoted to manufacture. This will afford ample ventilation.

Everything connected with the arrangement of the works is done with the purpose in view of facilitating the

will be available. Only a few hundred feet from the face the materials will be dumped into a drying room, which is yet to be built. This will be 56 feet by 30 feet.

After being dried the materials are crushed to a fine powder, and after being scientifically tested by samples in the laboratory are mixed together in the proper proportions.

The Rotary Kiln Building.

They then pass through the machinery of the rotary kiln building. This is the largest structure of the group. It is 168 feet by 60 feet, that entire space being free from all pillars of any kind. The roof as in all the other parts is supported

by heating the cement is calcined by finely ground coal dust being blown into it. The coal dust explodes, and the union is made complete. The product leaves the kiln at a white heat in the form of hard clinkers.

The clinkers then pass through a rotary cooler sixty feet long, where by means of cold blasts it is made to leave the cylinder in a cold state.

The Mill Room.

The cement then goes to the mill room, which is separated from the rotary kiln building only by pillars. This room is 80 feet by 78 feet, and provides a clear ground space for the installation of the machinery. In this room the

employees it is the intention of Mr. Butchart to erect on the company's ground houses. He will seek to have as many married men as possible on the permanent staff, and these houses will be provided for them.

The Village.

At the start about fifty men will find steady employment. Of this number about half will be unskilled labor, and Chinamen will probably fill the places. The remainder will be skilled mechanics.

These will form a little village, and will be provided with every convenience in the way of water, etc.

A well macadamized roadway has been put through the property, leading up to



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CEMENT WORKS, SHOWING BUILDINGS, PART OF WHARF, UPPER RAILING, AND BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. THE WHARF IS BEING BUILT.



VIEW OF CEMENT WORKS AT TOD CREEK, SHOWING PART OF WHARF WITH THREE LINES OF RAILS LAID AND BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. THE WALLS ARE COMPLETED AND ROOFS ARE BEING PUT ON.

director of the company, R. F. Butchart, who has full charge of the operations. The enterprise is none the less important, however, on this account.

So, in view of the enterprise is found in the fact that the stock is all held by residents of the East, and the plans for carrying out the scheme were decided upon in Ontario.

That the Vancouver-Portland Cement Works are destined to be an important element in the industrial life of British Columbia may be inferred when it is known that the investment represents over a quarter of a million dollars, that the initial yearly output will be over twice as much as the amount consumed at present throughout the whole province, and that the machinery to be installed and the raw material available at the works are capable of producing a Portland cement second to none made in England, Germany, France or the United States.

For years a lime kiln was operated on the site of the new cement works. It still stands, in unpretentious structure about fifteen feet square and twenty feet high, alongside of the extensive buildings now in course of construction, which roughly speaking cover an area of about 300 feet by 25 feet. The little lime kiln was in direct contact with the cement factory, the two constituting one example of the many evolutions which followed the development of this country's natural resources.

Although it was not until this spring that it was fully decided to erect the cement works the presence of the proper constituents in Tod creek has been known for some time past.

An attempt was made years ago by the parties interested, including Mr. Fisher, who had cement works near Vancouver, to interest capital in the Tod creek deposits. Mr. Butchart, the managing director of the company now about to begin manufacture, was approached on the subject, but he had his attention fully seized with similar enterprises in Ontario. He did not, therefore, take up the proposal for some little time later. The present works are the result of his recent connection with it.

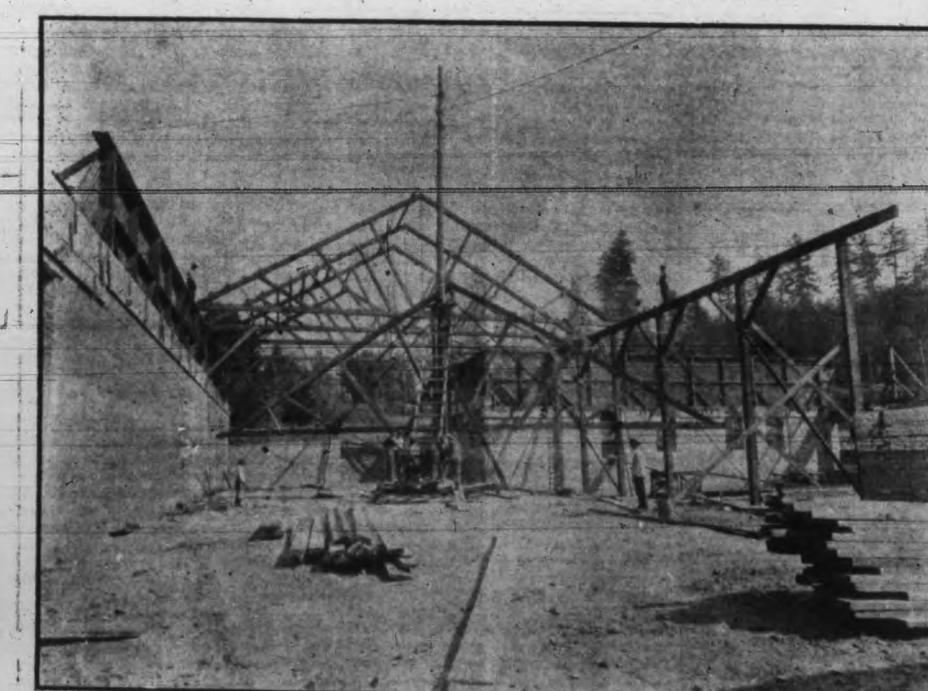
The qualities of the clay and limestone are acknowledged to be the very best for the purpose. An analysis of them show that they are specially adapted for producing a high grade of Portland cement. Moreover the intention to make Victoria his permanent home is a subject for congratulation to the city and to the province. Mr. Butchart is very prominently identified with the history of the manufacture of Portland cement in Ontario, and therefore, in Canada. Only within recent years has this become an industry in Canada. Among the first to be established was the Shallow Lake Works near Owen Sound in the county of Grey. The opening company has had a very

Appendix to his statement of the analysis Mr. Bravender adds the following: "The raw materials are almost free from magnesia. The two materials properly combined should make a cement as near an ideal Portland cement as is possible to make, and I am confident, you will be able to make a great reputation for the Vancouver brand of cement."

The brand is to be named Vancouver, after the explorer, who gave his name to this island.

Construction Work.

The construction of the buildings is being carried out under day labor. With



PUTTING THE TRUSSES WHICH CARRY THE ROOF IN POSITION ON THE ROTARY KILN BUILDING. THE SPANS ARE 60 FEET IN WIDTH. THE MILL ROOM 80 FEET WIDE IS ALSO SHOWN, SEPARATED FROM THE FORMER BY A ROW OF POSTS.

a practical knowledge of the whole working of the business Mr. Butchart has had the enterprise carried out directly under his own supervision. Plans which embodied the result of years of practical experience were prepared and in line with them the construction has proceeded.

The economical handling of the product. The clay and lime rock deposits are situated much higher than the works. Both wood and coal will likely be used as fuel. Mr. Butchart has already a gang at work taking out wood on the property preparatory to work beginning. A heat of 3,000 degrees is attained before the mixture is perfected. During

the entire length of this tubing the mixture is subjected to the most intense heat. Both wood and coal will likely be used as fuel. Mr. Butchart has already a gang at work taking out wood on the property preparatory to work beginning. A heat of 3,000 degrees is attained before the mixture is perfected. During

the factory. Fronting this and between the water and the waters of the harbor the homes for the employees will be erected. When the capacity of the mill increases with the development of the province, and when instead of the initial output of 300 barrels a day, there is being daily manufactured 1,000 barrels, the full capacity of the present works, a very important town will be located about the Vancouver-Portland Cement Works. The supplies for the factory must be provided from Victoria, so that the works will have almost the same effect upon the commercial life of this city as if they were located right in the boundaries of the place.

The Water Supply.

The company has acquired 400 acres of land in the neighborhood of Tod creek. Up the stream, which flows into the harbor from Prospect lake, a dam has been built, and a flume brings the water to within about 1,600 feet of the buildings.

In the stock room machinery is to be installed which will do away with considerable handling.

An automatic weigher, which dumps

as the proper weight is attained, is one of

these. This is in use at the Shallow Lake and Lakefield works, and has proved a great convenience. Moreover it is the invention of Mr. Vincent, an employee of the company, and who is

draughtsman at the Tod creek works.

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The Far East As I Saw It.

The Making of an Army--Men
Who Will Fight For Their Czar
--The Coming Holocaust. . . .
(A. G. Hales in London News.)

In Russia proper a great grey shadow seems to have fallen upon the land, the shadow of the grey overcast, a tremendous army that is getting ready for anything that may happen. Its Russia's answer to the senseless racking of a section of the British during the last ten months. It is a sombre picture that Britain does not share; those presmen by compelling every ear who screams for war to go into the line with a rifle and a bayonet; command to go and reap that which is sown. That, I think, would tame the emperors as nothing else would.

Russia's Army of Mixed Sex.

The grey coats make the eye all directions upon the Moscow side the Siberian border, but they are scarcely enough upon the Manchurian side far. Kourapatkin has now 400,000 men of mixed sorts. But few of these belong to the grey-coated regulars, though by this time he must have some gun artillery and enough well-trained sciers to stiffen the slack mass of his my of peasants. Not enough perhaps for a great victory, but sufficient to stymie the Japanese for awhile in their endless rush onward.

Possibly no nation has drawn such a mixed lot of men to the colors as Russia is doing now; would be a misnomer to call them sciers at present, but six months on active service will make a change in them. By being gathered together, I think, a truly Russian campaign to be fit in snow, in ice, in sleep, and as And for that particular kind of work will be allotted to them which may be more useful than highly drilled sciers. But in the summer months they'll make no headway against the Japanese-picked troops, who are flushed with sex and eager for glory. I stood unatched them gathering near Lake Baikal crudely armed and quaintly dressed; I saw raftsmen pressing down the rivers, pushing their log conveyances through the water with long poles. Blarney fellows they were, with skins leathered; their throats, necks, arms, etc., all bare and brown from a lifelong exposure to wind and rain, heat and cold. Shaggy beards covered the gey portion of their rough, kindly faces.

They were going to get ready to do battle for the Czar. They were not because they loved soldiering, that they hated; but, nevertheless, they went, because their country called on. Perhaps they knew they would forced to go if they refused, but I saw signs of force being used. Fine, by follows they were, those Siberian raftsmen, ready at a moment's notice share the loaf of rye bread or the pot of soup ready at all times to man place for a wayfarer by their canoes on the river banks, amidst that-reaching depths of the sombre forest. They were rude and rough in appearance, uncouth of speed, too, perhaps; full of a rugged manliness worth the frippery of fashionable schools. They were willing, too, to talk of their pie, honest, industrious lives, and of little cabin homes they had left in poverty bend of the river, where the ring of the forest timber had been to by their own strong arms.

Their Children and Their Wives.

They would talk of children they had left, and of the wife who had wifed so bitterly, and follow them on foot along the banks; holding the baby for a last look at the other, who was off to the war. And when talked of such things, it seemed to that all the fine tales that war scribblers of generals, and admirals, oldads, and crosses, of honors, of rush steeds, and gleaming bayonets; and families and fine species of princes, come near stuff indeed as compared the recital of simple, honest lives like a mean way eye to eye with me. To my mind it was an accursed shame that such good fellows, whored no one, should have to go and be the beastly butcher's game of man-slaughter, and perhaps in the learning of lesson, lay down their own lives, above widows and little helpless children struggle on

for years with and hunger finally neighboring with them.

They were to, too, many those Russian raftsmen to be used for either bayonet or bullet. But to abominable curse of conscription is upon the land, and in men who ought to have been at work developing the national resources of the wonderful land! Siberia-enriching themselves, the country, and humanity by their industry—were forced to become soldiers by the laws of their land. I saw grim Tatars from the Crimea, pushing towards depots, steel-eyed men, with the martial out of which fighters are made shown in every lineament of their fierce face. Turcomans from Merv were bold for the same destination; they had their orders to be at Verchneuludsk when a given time; and they went as swallows as men could go. Quick-tempered bows these! with a strong dash of the bow in looks and blood. Jostle one of them by accident, and note how rapid and readily his hand drops to his kit belt! And note, too, how his broadsme together in a straight line above his nose, like levelled lances, whilst his eyes peer into your face, seeking? know if you meant to pick a quarrel with me? bunched him with your shod.

He is a man who wants lot of room, even in a crowd; and he usually gets it.

There is the raw material of great soldiers in these chaps, buts I saw them, they were raw indeed, rawhorns from the Caucasus bayonets on the shores of Lake Balkal with their seal hunters, waiting for the massing of the troops and the breath of water. Thick-set, sturdy fellows from Ahangans, bold of face, ploughmatic of disposition, rough of hand and bold of heart, added their quota to the numbers of the great, but ill-trained legions. Shoyodes, who had flock from the far jowen valley of the Yenisei, where they'd lived upon nearly raw fish and meat most of their time, and had worked and fought and hunted amidst snow and ice all their lives, were there. And there, too, were Burians, men of almost ox-like strength, but of small intelligence. Mongols from the Trans-Baikal, big 'bone, but slow of movement—a mix and motley crowd, out of which Kourapatkin has to furnish the advance guard of his winter army for the campaign against the Japanese.

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On All Roads and Tongues.

They spoke many tongues, dressed in many garbs, and carried weapons peculiar to their particular provinces. There a fellow, six feet two in height, with upon his head a cap eight inches high, brown tufts clinging to shoulders and ribs, and black riding breeches and boots, stood calmly surveying the scene. Across from his right shoulder to his left hip was a leather belt, from which dangled a great dagger 18 inches long, a useful enough weapon in the hands of such a man a century ago, but no more good—or bad—against a Jap rifle than a hat pin. Furthermore, a bearded man, square of jaw, thick-lipped grey-eyed, and long-haired, with the shoulders of a wrestler, and hands big enough to make maps on, with narrow danks, strong hips, and short, bowed legs. He was a woodman from the forests, who had all his life swung an axe on the hillsides, amongst the pine trees. He was a man with a bear's strength and something of a bear's appearance, with his loose fur coat and close-fitting fur cap, low crowned and close to his head. Near by stands a tall, thin fellow, all wire and whisker, under his skin. He has a handsome face, all of it—that is not hidden by the moustache, beard, and whiskers; clean cut features, sharp, high nose, dark eyes that look singularly bold and brilliant. His cap is astrachan, nearly a foot in height, round like a cylinder, and with a flat top. He wears a quiet dark green coat, taken in at the waist, with a leather belt in which a great knife is stuck not for ornament, there is nothing of an ornamental nature about it. His coat flows away loosely below the waist, and reaches nearly to his heels. No need to go; if he will fight. A man with a nose like that could not be a coward if he tried. It is the sort of face one associates with forlorn hopes and mad, head-

Sons First: Fathers to Follow.

All these individuals I have tried to portray as types of tribes and nations to whom the Czar is lord and ruler. He has come, say, as raindrops come patter down the hillsides. They had come in little scraps of half-dozen and scores, like tiny rivulets meandering through ravines and over wide-spaced plains. They had come in droves, like rivers that could not be impeded in their course, because the Czar had called, and his voice reaches to the utmost bounds of his vast empire.

They had come from herding cattle on the wind-swept steppes; they had come from the plough or the threshing floor; they had come from the gloomy mountain fastnesses where only the hunter goes. They had come from lakes that look like inland seas; from the mines, comes, and the splitters' huts. Their fathers and brothers and sons are coming after them in ceaseless waves; coming to the shambles like bulls that have been herded for the market. A fine, grand race of men, full of courage, honesty and industry. They are the salt of the land they live in, and before this disgusting carnival which foals call glorious war is over so many of them will be lying dead—dead before their time. One cannot think of the coming holocaust without a shudder of despair and a sigh of unutterable contempt. For, one knows well, none of the yondering foals on either side who made this slaughter possible will be found in the fighting ranks. They never are found there, either in Russia, Japan, or in any other country in the universe.

captain came up from below and took a comprehensive survey of sea and sky. On the ring of a buoy marking a channel sat a disconsolate-looking cormorant who, with feathers all rumped about his neck, presented a hideous likeness to a chess, elderly gentleman in the drayfully passage of a railway station.

"How's the glass, quartermaster?" The quartermaster saluted and skipped down a hatchway with as much agility as his costume admitted of. "Gone down four-tenths since midnight, sir." "Ah, I doubt what we are going to have a change in the weather." The sun shot out angry and scatred; great black bands of cloud shot athwart his disc, fading to purple and violet in the north and south, while in the west the cumulus clouds stood piled. "No extra charge for sunrises" said the quartermaster coming into the ward room for breakfast. "Chief, go up and look at it." The chief engineer, who was attending scientifically to stoking the ward room stove, the sides of which already glowed dull red in its dark corner, shook the poker at him threateningly. "My business is to attend to fires, and I intend to stick to it pretty closely till the weather changes." "Well, you won't have long to wait," retorted the sub, who by this time was deep in eggs and bacon: "the glass has gone down half an inch since midnight, and is dropping like a stone." At midday the coastguard boat came alongside with the telegraph which was handed to the captain. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord, deliver us!" said he, quoting the ancient sea proverb to the subaltern: "only it's Hull this time. Proceed to Hull, we'll be sooner there, and I can't say anything stronger than that! We'll weight as soon as you get steam on the captain. We can anchor at Grimsby to-night." By the time they had threaded

their way through the shoals and, clearing the Long Sands, had shaped course to the northward, the omens of the morning had verified themselves. The frost had gone as completely as if it had never been, and across the breadth of England to the southwest, striving madly to raise a big sea in the German ocean. That night they lay at Grimsby, and all the next day and night, while across the Lincolnshire fens the gale raved and roared. "Answer me, chief," said the sub-lieutenant, as he sat with his pipe in his mouth playing "Patience" in the ward room on the second night.

Two Men: A Contrast.

He is another man. His close-fitting black cloth cap, minus peak or rim, sits far back upon his "close-cropped head, which is fair enough to make many a woman envy him his complexion. His grey eyes are merry, and sparkle with a kindly twinkle. The little lines in the skin at the corner of each eye tell that mirth is habitual with him. He would laugh his way through the world if he could. His yellow mustache, and short curly, crisp beard fit his merry face and complete the picture. He wears a reddish blouse drawn in at the waist, with a plain leather belt, and a sabre hangs down on thigh. He wears loose black breeches, tucked inside high-legged leather boots; and he is eternally smoking and throwing stray winks at the buxom peasant girls who come to sell their homely country wares.

A long gaunt fellow moves eternally up and down, like a caged wild creature, tossing his hair back out of his eyes every few moments, as a restive horse tosses its forelock when the flies are biting wickedly. A cloak falls from his shoulder, and just misses dragging upon the ground at his heels. It is just a square of black, home-wrought woolen material of the very coarsest type. It is his cloak by day, his blanket by night. He needs nothing else, even in winter. He looks like some fir tree that has grown all its days in a mountain gorge where fierce winds howl perpetually. Strong, swift, tempestuous, he wears spurs on his low-heeled, high-legged boots spurs that might have been designed by Peter the Great when he returned from his knowledge-seeking tour so long ago. Would that man fight? He could not help fighting if he saw his foe in front of him. It is in his blood. One can read it in his gait, in his reckless challenging glance, in the pose of the head, and the lift of the chin. He would fight for a wrong cause or a right one, if those who commanded him bade him fight. He would stay to the very death, but modern discipline, the terrible, cold discipline which bids a man stand for hours under fire without returning a shot, which compels a man to retire from before the face of the enemy without even attempting to return the death shot that has been thinning the ranks all day. Ah! that would try him, and come near to breaking him; for it is alien to his nature; he has the whirlwind in his blood; and discipline maddens such men at first.

Peter the Great: Fathers to Follow.

All these individuals I have tried to portray as types of tribes and nations to whom the Czar is lord and ruler. He has come, say, as raindrops come patter down the hillsides. They had come in little scraps of half-dozen and scores, like tiny rivulets meandering through ravines and over wide-spaced plains. They had come in droves, like rivers that could not be impeded in their course, because the Czar had called, and his voice reaches to the utmost bounds of his vast empire.

They had come from herding cattle on the wind-swept steppes; they had come from the plough or the threshing floor; they had come from the gloomy mountain fastnesses where only the hunter goes. They had come from lakes that look like inland seas; from the mines, comes, and the splitters' huts. Their fathers and brothers and sons are coming after them in ceaseless waves; coming to the shambles like bulls that have been herded for the market. A fine, grand race of men, full of courage, honesty and industry. They are the salt of the land they live in, and before this disgusting carnival which foals call glorious war is over so many of them will be lying dead—dead before their time. One cannot think of the coming holocaust without a shudder of despair and a sigh of unutterable contempt. For, one knows well, none of the yondering foals on either side who made this slaughter possible will be found in the fighting ranks. They never are found there, either in Russia, Japan, or in any other country in the universe.

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The Wedding Day.

"In sickness and in health
Till death us do part."

Such a bare little place! cold, and dark
and comfortless as a room well nigh innocent of furniture, must be, yet sweet and clean and orderly, and, above all, home to old sick Moll and Timothy her husband.

"Bring her over at once, then, and the sooner the better; perhaps this will make the journey easier," said the doctor, as he had a shilling on the table, and breathed a sigh of relief.

He had come ready prepared to meet the hundred-and-one difficulties and objections usually put forward in such a case, but the convincing arguments had been all unneeded, for Moll had risen to the occasion bravely, and had consented to become an in patient at the big hospital across the park that very day. So, his task successfully accomplished, the doctor turned to leave the room.

"Might it be to-night?" It was Timothy who spoke. "I'll bring her for certain to-night, but we'd like to have just this one day together, first."

Now, the doctor was quick-tempered, and feeling impatient at any suggestion of delay, he answered rather sharply:

"No, no, bring her at once as I told you; why, the sooner she is in, the sooner she will be out again, you know; what objections can you have?"

Timothy hesitated, but a glance at Moll's thin face and a certain eager wistfulness upon it gave him courage.

"It's only this, sir, and it may seem a poor sort of reason to you, but this is our wedding-day, we've never spent it apart yet—and—" the old voice faltered, and the sentence was never finished, for the young man himself interrupted it:

"Reason? why it's the very best of reasons, if you had only said so at once! Bring her to-night, then, by all means; good-bye till then."

And as he went on his way amid the busy London streets, the doctor thought of a time, not perhaps so very far off now, when, with love and friends, and plenty all around, he too should keep his wedding day. And it may be, that as he thought, the joy in his own heart was none the less intense and sweet because there came mingling with it a remembrance of some of the chastening possibilities of life, and a feeling of kindly sympathy with some other travellers on its road, for whom the end of the journey together could not be far distant now.

Left alone with his wife, Timothy seated himself beside her, and patted her hand encouragingly.

"Hospitals are such fine places, Moll."

"Very fine, dear," and she looked at him with the smile whose sunshine had made life bright for so long.

"Such splendid food and nursing, Moll; and the rooms? why, I'm only afraid you'll be looking down on this poor little place when you come back to it after a bit so well and strong; for its wonderful how-well—folks do get in those hospitals, Moll, quite wonderful."

"Yes, Timothy, so they do, very often."

Her lips trembled, but only for a moment. Then, with a brave attempt at cheerfulness, she continued:

"But Tim, my man, it's getting on, and we're wasting such precious time, shan't we begin?"

And drawing nearer still, Timothy began. It was an old, old custom with them now. Year after year as the day came round they had kept it together in the same simple fashion, though never before in such a room, or with so little to help the keeping. Formerly the little anniversary festival had been as a sort of happy duet between them, each in turn reviving some sweet old memory or cherished recollection, the precious gleamings of a long married life, the strengthening and reviving powers of everyday use, and only lovingly and tenderly brought out on such a day as this to be dwelt on, aye, perhaps wept over, too, but with those blessed and healing tears from which all pain and bitterness have long since passed away.

To-day, however, Timothy had it all his own way, for Moll said little, only lay back and smiled contentedly, or shook her head gently as the case demanded, while she listened once more to the old familiar story that time only seemed to make more dear.

And Timothy told of the happy courtship days, happy though wise folks had shaken their heads and had augured ill of this foolish marriage; of a certain April morning when a dull old London church had seemed so still and solemn, and yet so strangely bright; of the friends—and he named them one by one—who had collected at her home next to, to wish them well; and at last of that real home-coming, the settling down in the poor little attic rooms which his love and thought had made so sweet and snug and cosy.

"And the violets," she put in quickly, "don't forget the violets, Tim."

"Aye, the violets, I pinned them on myself, didn't I?—The sweetest kiss I could find for the sweetest lass in all the world to me."

He paused again and she watched him keenly, anxiously.

"Yes, Moll," he resumed presently, "don't let us shirk it, old girl; then—but his voice sounded strange, and she could hardly catch the words, "then came that grand first dinner party of ours; you and me for guests, and fish-fried fish it was, with potatoes, fried potatoes—and I don't know what, besides, and you laughed so because I couldn't help to cook them, do you remember, Moll? Do you remember?" and throwing back his head, Timothy burst suddenly into a laugh so strange and wild that it well-nigh tore poor Moll's heart in two. Then, as suddenly ceasing, he buried his face in his hands and sobbed as though his heart might break, while the quiet tears ran down his old cheeks too, and what could she say to comfort him?

For nine-and-thirty years that little anniversary feast had been celebrated so worthily, every item of that happy first meal together repeated, and now!

"Oh, my Moll, my Moll," he sobbed, "you must go without it to-day. I've no money left; not even a penny; poor girl, my poor old girl!"

She dared not trust herself to speak,

only stroked the grey head softly, tenderly.

Suddenly he raised it, and looking not at her but at the doctor's shilling, he pointed eagerly to it.

"Moll!"

But she shook her head sadly.

"It was for the cab, Tim. There is neither train nor bus to help me, and I must go in, you know."

Tim sat still once more lost in thought.

Then jumping up excitedly he stood before her, and spoke fast and eagerly.

"Moll! think! You know the park, quite near? Could you with my arm, my strong arm, dear, could you walk to its gates? You could? Then listen, Moll:

"I'll carry you through, it's not far, and then, why then, it's but a step on the other side to the hospital door, do you see, old woman, do you see?"

Moll nodded, but looked confused. The nod, however, apparently satisfied him, for he offered no further explanation, only asked if she minded being left by herself for a bit, and then, smiling mysteriously, disappeared.

Left alone, Moll lay still, too tired and weak to wonder much at anything while her mind wandered dreamily back again over the pages of that old life story whose joys and sorrows seemed to date to have become so strangely merged in one; till at last she remembered no more, the tired eyes closed wearily, and calmly and peacefully old Moll slept.

Timothy's re-entrance awakened her and she smiled a welcome.

He came forward eagerly, his old face flushed and glad, his little body bent half double over the covered tray his shaking arms were carrying so proudly; a tray from which there issued forth the all-pervading smell, appetizing or sickening as the case may be, of fried fish!

"Shut your eyes tight, old girl, just for a few moments," he cried out; and still beaming from ear to ear, Tim brought forward the little round table, placed it near Moll's chair, and shortly and quickly proceeded to lay it. Fish potatoes! bread! butter! tea! milk! Why, what more could king or queen desire? And all from the marvellous possibilities of one bright shilling!

Then, diving into the mysterious depths of a back pocket, Timothy produced therefrom a little bunch of violets, crushed indeed and faded, but sweet still, and bending softly over Moll he gently fastened them on her breast. Then seating himself opposite to her he told her eagerly she might look.

Her unaffected surprise was rich reward indeed.

"It's your cab, dear heart," he cried.

"Your cab! you couldn't use it and a riding-horse too, could you? and here's your horse all saddled and ready. It's quite right and square, Moll," he added quickly, as he caught sight of an expression of doubt on her honest face, "I didn't the doctor say it was to make the journey easier? and won't it, old girl, won't it?"

Ah, I thought that would settle it!"

Whatever she may have felt, Moll had not the heart to object any further, and so the wedding-feast proceeded.

Timothy picked out the daintiest and most tempting morsels that could find, and for his sake she did her best bravely, but it was hard work. Everything tasted so strangely to her; even the blessed cup of tea seemed to have lost the magic of its strengthening and reviving powers; and at length all further effort impossible, she waved off the last proffered morsel and lying back wearily, shook her head.

"Eat it yourself, you don't cheat fair, my man; and ah Tim," she added sadly, "you've forgotten after all, for that day you drank our health in a glass of beer."

"Yes, Timothy, so they do, very often."

Her lips trembled, but only for a moment. Then, with a brave attempt at cheerfulness, she continued:

"But Tim, my man, it's getting on, and we're wasting such precious time, shan't we begin?"

And drawing nearer still, Timothy began. It was an old, old custom with them now. Year after year as the day came round they had kept it together in the same simple fashion, though never before in such a room, or with so little to help the keeping. Formerly the little anniversary festival had been as a sort of happy duet between them, each in turn reviving some sweet old memory or cherished recollection, the precious gleamings of a long married life, the strengthening and reviving powers of everyday use, and only lovingly and tenderly brought out on such a day as this to be dwelt on, aye, perhaps wept over, too, but with those blessed and healing tears from which all pain and bitterness have long since passed away.

To-day, however, Timothy had it all his own way, for Moll said little, only lay back and smiled contentedly, or shook her head gently as the case demanded, while she listened once more to the old familiar story that time only seemed to make more dear.

And Timothy told of the happy courtship days, happy though wise folks had shaken their heads and had augured ill of this foolish marriage; of a certain April morning when a dull old London church had seemed so still and solemn, and yet so strangely bright; of the friends—and he named them one by one—who had collected at her home next to, to wish them well; and at last of that real home-coming, the settling down in the poor little attic rooms which his love and thought had made so sweet and snug and cosy.

"And the violets," she put in quickly, "don't forget the violets, Tim."

"Aye, the violets, I pinned them on myself, didn't I?—The sweetest kiss I could find for the sweetest lass in all the world to me."

He paused again and she watched him keenly, anxiously.

"Yes, Moll," he resumed presently, "don't let us shirk it, old girl; then—but his voice sounded strange, and she could hardly catch the words, "then came that grand first dinner party of ours; you and me for guests, and fish-fried fish it was, with potatoes, fried potatoes—and I don't know what, besides, and you laughed so because I couldn't help to cook them, do you remember, Moll? Do you remember?" and throwing back his head, Timothy burst suddenly into a laugh so strange and wild that it well-nigh tore poor Moll's heart in two. Then, as suddenly ceasing, he buried his face in his hands and sobbed as though his heart might break, while the quiet tears ran down his old cheeks too, and what could she say to comfort him?

For nine-and-thirty years that little anniversary feast had been celebrated so worthily, every item of that happy first meal together repeated, and now!

"Oh, my Moll, my Moll," he sobbed, "you must go without it to-day. I've no money left; not even a penny; poor girl, my poor old girl!"

She dared not trust herself to speak,

from time to time, but she had evidently fallen asleep, for she did not answer him. It was better so, he thought, for now she could not guess how tired he was, and it would have hurt and vexed her sorely had she known it; his good old loving Avell!

Only a few more weary steps and the gates were really gained. Passing through them on they went, these two strange travellers, and the little band ofurchins in their wake noticed that just before the great door of the hospital came in sight the old man panted more and more, and his poor little stock of strength seemed almost exhausted.

Yes, the labor of love was all but over now; one more effort and the goal was reached. worn and weary, and spent with fatigue, but still clasping tight that precious burden Timothy stumbled up the last steep steps, and as friendly arms drew him into the safe shelter of that fire-hall, and kindly faces looked pityingly into his, the place seemed suddenly to become confused and misty, the voices to recede further and further still at last, wrapped in a merciful unconsciousness.

Fairly unto death; his sink was done that kiss in the park had indeed sealed their last good-bye, and his loving old arms had held her to the end. For, as they gently undressed her arms from about his neck she saw that Moll was dead.

They would so willingly have kept him on, at least for a day or two till he should have recovered somewhat from the shock of the first sad awakening, but the old man was firm. The little attic room was his for a week or two longer and then—why, then it was the "House," he said; the dreaded law of separation had lost all power to hurt him now; he would just take one more look at her and then go home.

They went with him to where she lay, the matron and the doctor; not the friendly young doctor of the morning, but another whose face looked unsatisfied and tired. Something had gone amiss with his life-springs of late, and since he had come to believe in the divine possibility of good, either human or divine, and now he eyed Timothy with a half-curious, half-pitying gaze.

The latter shed no tears, had shed none instead since first they broke the news to him; the comfort of them might come later, perhaps, and there was time enough.

He stood by her side now, perfectly composed and calm, scanning earnestly each still feature as though to learn it the better by heart. Then he laid his honest, old, work-worn hand on hers and kept it there for a moment.

"The ring," whispered the doctor to the matron, "it may buy him a drop of comfort at least. Let him have it."

She hesitated; then touching Timothy gently on the arm she pointed to it.

"You will like to have it, perhaps?" she asked softly.

He stood by her side now, perfectly composed and calm, scanning earnestly each still feature as though to learn it the better by heart. Then he laid his honest, old, work-worn hand on hers and kept it there for a moment.

"Thank you, ma'am," he answered gratefully. "You're very kind, but I'd rather not. Come good or ill my old woman would never part with that, and I won't take it from her now." He hesitated for a moment, then gaining courage as he looked into the matron's sympathetic face, he continued:

"If I might make so bold, ma'am, would you let me have my dear girl's bonnet?"

Very tenderly she gave it to him, such a poor old rusty thing, and he received it reverently as though he did something that is sacred and very precious; then with a grateful "thank you, ma'am," he turned his back to the doctor as though to bid him good-bye too, but he had moved off from them, and seemed busy over something at the further end of the ward. So Timothy went away.

He had almost reached the great outer hall when he heard the sound of hurrying footsteps behind him and his own name spoken, and turning round he saw the doctor as though to bid him good-bye.

The latter looked at him silently for a moment, and there was an expression on his face that had been wanting there before.

"Will you shake hands with me?" said the doctor. "—A. M. Cameron, in the Ladies' Journal.

"REGULAR PRACTITIONER NO. RE-SULT."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitey, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "Despair" to "Joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief two hours after the drink."

"Moll said nothing. Only, for a few minutes the room seemed dim and misty, and life was very sweet.

And so, once more that wedding feast was kept.

A little later, just as the short spring day was drawing to its close, the few pedestrians hurriedly wending their homeward way across that quiet bit of the park, paused for a moment to gaze at a somewhat unusual sight. It was that of a little old man, weak and tottering himself, but pushing bravely and steadily on with eyes firmly fixed on the still distant gates, and carrying on his back, her thin arms clasped about his neck, her hands firmly grasped in his, an old sick woman, Moll, his wife.

Hearts are kind, and more than one friendly offer of help had been given to Timothy, but though grateful for the offer, he had seemed almost impatient at the delay and declining all assistance, had plodded quietly on again.

He could hardly have told how often he had stopped to rest since first that strange journey had been begun, often in each time that the shelter of a friendly seat had been gained, often of necessity when there had been no such help at hand. Somehow he had fancied himself somehow stronger than had proved to be the case, for it surely could not be that Moll was heavier than he had imagined, and she so weak and ill.

At first her couch had been terribly bad, and it had worn and hurt him to挪动 it; but of late it had seemed to get better and at last it had ceased altogether, and very gratefully Timothy had thanked God for that. A few moments ago they had stopped to rest again for the last time and he had questioned her tenderly as to how she did. Her face looked paler he thought, but she seemed easy and happy, and she had smiled so sweetly at him as she answered rather drowsily, "quite comfortable, Timothy, very sleepy; good-night, my man, and he had kissed her lips tenderly and reverently as he always did, and then cheered and comforted her once more pushed on.

At! there were the park gates almost reached at last and indeed it was time, for his old arms ached terribly and his old knees threatened to fail him altogether. He spoke encouragingly to her

only stroked the grey head softly, tenderly.

Suddenly he raised it, and looking not at her but at the doctor's shilling, he pointed eagerly to it.

"Moll!"

But she shook her head sadly.

"It was for the cab, Tim. There is neither train nor bus to help me, and I must go in, you know."

Tim sat still once more lost in thought.

"Moll! think! You know the park, quite near? Could you with my arm, my strong arm, dear, could you walk to its gates? You could? Then listen, Moll:

"I'll carry you through, it